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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/524,916	02/17/2005	Kouji Nomura	101621-15	2985
27387	7590	03/25/2008	EXAMINER	
NORRIS, MC LAUGHLIN & MARCUS, P.A. 875 THIRD AVE 18TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10022			GOFF II, JOHN L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1791	
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			03/25/2008	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/524,916	NOMURA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	John L. Goff	1791	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 January 2008.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 7 and 8 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-6 and 9-12 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 17 February 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2/17/05</u> .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Election/Restrictions***

1. Applicant's election without traverse of Species I, claims 2-6, in the reply filed on 1/9/08 is acknowledged. It is additionally noted claims 1 and 9-12 are considered directed to species I (or generic) and are also examined.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 1-6 and 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

4. Claims 1 and 2 recite the limitation "the water-absorbing resin particles" in line 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

5. It is noted claims 4 and 10 in line 3 require "250 to 500 g/m<sup>2</sup> or more" which is interpreted as requiring 250 g/m<sup>2</sup> or more.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. Claims 1 and 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuchiya et al. (U.S. Patent 5,962,068) in view of either one of Newkirk et al. (U.S. Patent 5,143,779) or Coates et al. (U.S. Patent 3,291,677).

Tsuchiya discloses a process for manufacturing a water-absorbing composite such as for a diaper or sanitary napkin including spraying an aqueous monomer solution containing acrylic acid and/or its salt on a nonwoven fibrous substrate to apply droplets of the aqueous monomer solution on the fiber constituting the substrate and polymerizing the monomers in the droplets to form a water-absorbing composite in which water-absorbing resin particles adhere to the fiber constituting the substrate (Column 1, lines 19-23 and Column 4, lines 45-56 and Column 6, lines 31-35 and Column 8, lines 43-46). Tsuchiya does not specifically teach the nonwoven fibrous

substrate is heat-raised. It is well known in the art of providing a nonwoven fibrous substrate to a process for manufacturing for example a diaper or sanitary napkin that the substrate is compacted during storing and shipping and heat-raised at the process for manufacturing such that the substrate is easy to handle and conveniently transported as provided to the process for manufacturing as shown by either one of Newkirk or Coates (Column 1, lines 5-14 and Column 6, lines 62-68 and Column 7, lines 1-28 of Newkirk and Column 1, lines 20-25 and Column 2, lines 34-45 of Coates). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use as the nonwoven fibrous substrate in Tsuchiya a heat-raised nonwoven fibrous substrate well taken in the art as easy to handle and conveniently transported as provided to a process of manufacturing of the type taught by Tsuchiya as suggested by either one of Newkirk or Coates.

Regarding claims 3 and 4, Tsuchiya teaches the amount of water-absorbing resin particles adhering to the fibrous substrate is 10 to 500 g/m<sup>2</sup> (Column 9, lines 36-38) wherein it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to experimentally determine the optimal amount within this range as a function of the water-absorptive properties of the composite.

Regarding claim 5, Tsuchiya teaches the aqueous monomer solution includes a crosslinking agent (Column 5, lines 40-58) wherein it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to experimentally determine the amount of crosslinking agent in the solution as a function of adequately crosslinking the monomers wherein because the monomers taught by Tsuchiya are the same as those used by applicants one would expect the amount of crosslinking agent to be the same.

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9. Claims 2 and 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuchiya and Newkirk or Coates as applied to claims 1 and 3-5 above, and further in view of Igaue et al. (JP 2-74254 and see also the abstract) or Mukaida et al. (U.S. Patent 5,672,419).

Tsuchiya and Newkirk or Coates as applied above teach all of the limitations in claims 2 and 9-12 except for a specific teaching of thermo-compressing the water-absorbing composite. Well taken finishing operations for water-absorbing composites such as for a diaper or sanitary napkin include compressing at a given temperature, i.e. thermo-compressing, the product to increase its water-absorbing properties and heat calendaring, i.e. thermo-compressing, the product to changes it surface finish as shown by either one of Igaue or Mukaida (the abstract of Igaue or Column 8, lines 7-11 of Mukaida). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include in Tsuchiya as modified by Newkirk or Coates a well taken thermo-compressing finishing operation to increase it water-absorbing properties or change its surface finish as shown by either one of Igaue or Mukaida.

10. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuchiya and Newkirk or Coates as applied to claims 1 and 3-5 above, and further in view of Shiba et al. (U.S. Patent 4,652,484).

Tsuchiya and Newkirk or Coates as applied above teach all of the limitations in claim 6 except for a specific teaching of the tensile strength of the nonwoven fabric. Shiba are exemplary of a nonwoven fabric for water-absorbing composites such as a diaper or sanitary napkin having a tensile strength of 250 g/25mm sufficient to resist breakage during use (Column 2, lines 41-43). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to experimentally determine the tensile strength of the nonwoven fabric in

Tsuchiya as modified by Newkirk or Coates as a function of the desired strength of the composite wherein nonwovens with tensile strengths of 250 g/25 mm are considered sufficient to resist breakage during use as shown by Shiba.

11. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuchiya, Newkirk or Coates, and Igaue or Mukaida as applied to claims 2 and 9-11 above, and further in view of Shiba.

Tsuchiya, Newkirk or Coates, and Igaue or Mukaida as applied above teach all of the limitations in claim 12 except for a specific teaching of the tensile strength of the nonwoven fabric. Shiba are exemplary of a nonwoven fabric for water-absorbing composites such as a diaper or sanitary napkin having a tensile strength of 250 g/25mm sufficient to resist breakage during use (Column 2, lines 41-43). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to experimentally determine the tensile strength of the nonwoven fabric in Tsuchiya as modified by Newkirk or Coates and Igaue or Mukaida as a function of the desired strength of the composite wherein nonwovens with tensile strengths of 250 g/25 mm are considered sufficient to resist breakage during use as shown by Shiba.

***Conclusion***

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **John L. Goff** whose telephone number is **(571) 272-1216**. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:15 AM - 3:45 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Crispino can be reached on (571) 272-1226. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/John L. Goff/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1791